

**LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.**

**FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.**

**Illness of the Emperor of Germany.**  
Resumption of Hostilities Apprehended.

**Destruction of Gms at Mont Valerien.**

**Alcorn Declines the U. S. Senatorship.**

**MISCELLANY.**

**RESIGNATION OF GARIBALDI.**  
Illness of the Emperor of Germany—Resumption of Hostilities Feared.

**FRENCH NEWS.**  
BORDEAUX, Feb. 14.—Trains from Lille Parisward are stopped. Trains thence northward are uninterrupted.

The republicans were badly beaten in the department of Somme.

Garibaldi, seeing that his mission is finished, resigns command of the army, and the Government accepts his resignation. He has gone to Caprera.

**ENGLISH NEWS.**

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Granville said in the House of Lords, that the high commission were without power to settle questions; they were only authorized to frame a plan of adjustment.

**GERMAN NEWS.**

VERSAILLES, Feb. 14.—The Emperor is very unwell, but persists in his intention of entering Paris.

The resumption of hostilities is strongly apprehended at headquarters.

The destruction of the monster guns at Fort Valerien has been ordered.

It is reported that the city of Algiers has been declared in a state of siege.

**BELGIAN NEWS.**

BRUSSELS, Feb. 15.—The latest advices from France show that both the imperialists and republicans were badly beaten by the monarchists.

**CONGRESSIONAL.**

**SENATE.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—House resolutions declaring National Cemeteries the property of the National Government, and forbidding their taxation or control by State Governments, were presented, but went over under objections.

Morton called up the joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature withdrawing the assent of that State to the 15th amendment. Morton spoke in favor, and Blair against the principles of the amendment.

The Senate is in session to-night.

**HOUSE.**

The bill to amend the enforcement act was taken up, and a long debate ensued.

The 12th section was amended by striking out all that requires the military authorities to obey a call made by a United States Marshal or his deputy, and the bill passed by nearly a party vote—144 to 64.

It contains 19 sections, covering 24 printed pages, and is principally an amendment of some of the details of the act of May 31, 1870, on the same subject. It provides for the appointment by the United States Circuit Judge, of two supervisors of elections, of different politics, in cities and towns having over 20,000 inhabitants, and prescribes their powers and duties. It also authorizes the United States Marshal to appoint special Deputy Marshals to assist the supervisors of election, and prescribes their powers and duties, and authorizes them to call to their aid the bystanders or posse comitatus of the District. It also provides for the appointment in each Judicial District of a chief supervisor of elections, and prescribes his powers and duties. It extends the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the act. It also provides that hereafter all elections for representatives in Congress (to which the whole bill is confined) shall be by ballot, written or printed, anything in the laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The House is in session to-night.

**HOME NEWS.**

**Railroad Accident—French Relief, &c.**

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—The committee to urge Congressional action against Kentucky in favor of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad left to-night for Washington. The committee regarding the canal from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast of Florida has reported favorably. A delegation goes to Washington to ask Congressional aid in surveys.

MONTREAL, Feb. 15.—The express train hence at midnight, collided with the Yonkers train at Sphyton Devil Creek. Several persons were hurt but none killed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The aggregate amount for the relief of the French sufferers, in this city, is seventy thousand dollars.

JACKSON, Feb. 15.—Gov. Alcorn, who was elected to the United States Senate a year ago, to succeed Revels on the 4th of March next, announces his intention to decline the Senatorship.

The Legislature has passed a bill giving equal rights to all persons at licensed hotels.

A bill is now introduced to repeal the law by which hotels are required to pay a license.

**MARINE INTELLIGENCE.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A passenger named Robt. F. Coffin, died on the San Salvador on a voyage from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 15.—Arrived: steamship Tonawanda from Philadelphia; the ship Geo. Hurlbut from Liverpool. Cleared: ships Zouave for Liverpool and Hurlbut for Havana; schooners L. A. Edwards for St. Marys and Warren; Sawyers for Darien; the ship Geo. Hurlbut for Mobile.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 15.—Arrived: schooner Addie Blaisdell from Boston; brig Georgia from Georgetown. Sailed: steamer Charleston, for New York; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore.

There is a firm in Lowell which sells from 40,000 to 50,000 live shiners a year for bait for pickeral and trout fishing.

Subscribe for the **Chronicle**.

**WASHINGTON.**

**REPEAL OF THE TEST OATH.**

It Becomes a Law Without the President's Signature.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The feature in the Gulf Steamship Line bill directing outgoing and incoming steamers to touch at Galveston excites much opposition, and the interpretation of it may defeat the measure in this Congress.

The calculations of the New York papers are unfavorable to the identification of the Tennessee as the vessel seen on the 28th ult. The *Herald* thinks it was the Severn, while the Philadelphia *Record* places the filibuster Hornet in that place on the 28th.

No reliable news of the steamer Tennessee has been received at the Navy, State or Executive Departments, though every means has been used to that end.

The President allowed the Test Oath bill to become an act without his signature.

The President says of the bill: "If this were a bill repealing the test oath required of persons appointed or elected to offices of profit or honor, it would merit my approval. The effect of the law, however, is to relieve from taking a prescribed oath all those persons whom it was intended to exclude from such offices, and to require it from all others. By this law the soldier who fought and bled for his country is to swear to his loyalty, while the general who led hosts to overthrow the Government is admitted without it. I cannot affix my name to a law which discriminates against the members of the Government. I believe, however, that it is not wise to exclude those by an oath of office who are not excluded by the Constitution, and who are the choice of the loyal voters."

The Trustees of the Washington Penobscot Educational Fund are in session, and will continue four days.

The New Jersey Senate has ratified the 15th Amendment.

The jury in the Bowen case has been out since two o'clock.

The following nominations were made: Wm. S. Chickester, Surveyor of Customs, Lavaca, Texas; John Bruce, Judge of the Eastern District of Texas; E. W. Foster, of Arkansas, Surveyor General of Louisiana; R. H. Isabelle, Pension Agent, New Orleans; Cyrus K. Osgood, Postmaster at Savannah, Ga.

Among the festivities at the carnival will be the grand masquerade ball at the National Theatre. Experts in decoration and arrangements for affairs of this kind are coming from abroad. The journalists of the city have made excellent arrangements for the entertainment of editorial visitors.

**A Call for a State Convention of Colored Men and Their Friends.**

Fellow Countrymen of the State of Tennessee:

You are called upon to meet in the city of Nashville, on the 22d, 23d and 24th days of February, A. D., 1871, to devise means to promote our national interest, mutually, as citizens of this great Republic. After much consultation, it is the unanimous opinion that we are approaching an epoch in our history that calls for a response in each bosom; to unite our sympathies and to concentrate our efforts to elevate and ameliorate the condition of our race. To effect this end successfully, it is earnestly hoped that every colored man and woman in Tennessee will take a lively interest in this effort. We call upon each one to meet in their neighborhoods, districts and counties, to send delegates to this convention, and send with their reports of the number of schools, the number of pupils, the number of children not attending school, the number of churches, and the various occupations followed by colored men, women and children, and their wages; the number of outrages committed on them by desperadoes, and the amount secured to laborers after making the crop, and all the facts generally necessary to inform us of our need and requirements, every way pertaining to our comfort and welfare, politically, socially and intellectually. To this end, we will meet on the 22d, 23d and 24th days of February, 1871. The delegates will bring means sufficient to pay expenses for printing the minutes of the convention, &c.

James Roberts, Charles Runnels, W. M. Butler, J. F. Richard Ware, A. Menifée, Alfred Goran, G. A. Sumner, J. P.; John H. McGowen, Samuel Lowery, Charles H. White, George Trimble, R. J. Campbell, J. P.; John Cockerill, A. Savage, W. H. Morse, of Davidson county; Jesse P. Price, of Rutherford; B. S. Thompson, Jefferson Brown, A. A. Wendell, Peter Johnson, H. McCall, Andy Avant, Harry Ransom, Sam Tinsley, and many others.

Pursuant to the above, we, the colored citizens of Knoxville, call a meeting at Logan's Chapel, to-night, Thursday, February the 16th, 1871. Bring with you any information relating to the subjects in the above call.

J. B. YOUNG,  
A. B. PARKER,  
W. F. YARDLEY,  
Executive Committee of Knox County.

**To Stop Bleeding.**—It is said that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in equal parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left on for hours, or even days if necessary. The person who gave us this receipt says in this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after the application.

**MEAT CROQUETTES.**—Mince cold chickens very fine; moisten with rich gravy; season with pepper and salt. Shape them by pressing tightly into a jelly glass or wine glass, and after they are shaped, and with beaten egg after they are shaped, and roll in bread crumbs and fry in lard. Drain, and send to table hot. Or, beat to mixture one pint of cream and one pint of minced chicken, three tablepoons even full of butter, salt and pepper. Fry in lard.

Hiram Powers has made six copies of his Greek Slave. They are valued at \$5,000 to \$10,000 apiece, though Powers, it is said, did not receive for any of them much over \$1,000. As the *Freeman* remarked when it named the probable value of the Venus of Milo, at the Louvre, "Stone gals must have riz lately."

**AMONG THE ROCKS.**

**Trip to Cumberland Mountains.**

**NUMBER II.**

One day last week—viz., Wednesday—a close observer might have detected some uncommon movements about the University. There was a hurrying to and fro, a gathering up of hammers and baskets—in short, (as Mr. Micawber would say,) the senior class and their professor were bound for the mountains. By ten minutes past five, P. M., all were stowed away and traveling at the rate of fifteen miles per hour towards Coal Creek. As long as daylight lasted, passing glimpses could be obtained of the strata dipping southward. It was observed that the narrow ridges and the flat ridges occur alternately with each other. Going out, we have the low, flat ridge, two miles from town; then Webb's ridge, which is narrow and steep, with a valley of shales southeast of it. Next comes Black Oak ridge, wide and flat, with the broad Grassy Valley on the southeast; up to the Beaver ridge, steep and narrow with a narrow valley (Hind's Valley) full of shales on the southeast; then Beaver Creek Valley, wide and fertile, bounded on the northwest by Copper ridge, very wide and flat. Passing it, we have shales. Here the regular succession seems rather confused; and, after passing some knobs, we find Bull Run Valley, narrow but very fertile. The hills on either side are covered with orchards of sugar maples, beech, oak and poplar.

By this time night came on, and observation was shut off from the world without and directed to the world within. One passenger lay coiled up in his seat, "snoring a perfect hurricane," "sawing boards," as a witty fellow expressed it. Others chatted. Some ladies sat like statues, but evidently sleeping. The student sang up a song, and "Andemus," "Evening Bells," "Good Night, Ladies," &c., rose in swelling tones above the roar of the train, while the engine sparks flew back past the windows like a tempest of fireflies, darting and dancing in the darkness. Few things are more romantic than a night ride through these hills.

In due time Coal Creek was reached, and further operations were suspended till the morning. The next morning (Thursday) the party took an early start for the hills. On the creek, above the mines, a flagstone of excellent quality was noticed, which might easily be shipped to Knoxville for laying pavements. Also, near by is a bed of fine clay of superior quality, used by Webber & Bro. in their establishment at Knoxville.

On the mountain side, in the shale, some interesting fossils were found, such as fern leaves and the stems and joints of reeds, which were distinctly marked. In this vicinity, immense coal beds underlie the mountains in nearly horizontal strata.

The class then returned to the mine of the Coal Creek Coal Company, and were kindly conducted through it by Mr. Ries, one of the firm and superintendent of the mining. The mine is laid off with regularity and skill. The entrance is on the southern side of the spur instead of the eastern, as is the case with the other mines; and in this way advantage is taken of the dip (which is very slightly to the westward), for purposes of drainage. Consequently, the mine is well drained and dry.

The mine opened something more than three years ago, and about three acres of coal have been taken out. The company ship the greater part of their coal to Atlanta, Rome, Augusta, and other points in Georgia; some to Lynchburg and intermediate points; also, to Memphis, Montgomery, Alabama, &c. This coal commands a higher price in Memphis than Pittsburgh, &c. Other companies—McEwen, Wiley, & Co., and the Knoxville Iron Company—have mines here, but they were not visited.

The party took the evening train for Careyville. On Friday, after a brief examination of the outcropping strata near the mines of Kennedy and Morrow and Trudgeon, Grady & Co., they ascended to the top of Fork mountain, and on a fat rock, at the top of a great cliff jutting southward, took dinner. From this point, the three days' journey to Careyville spread out like a map before the eyes. To the east was Jacksonboro', a smiling village, among the fields; to the south, Careyville, at the foot of Cross mountain; and, far and wide in the distance, hill rose above hill, until they seemed little else than small blue clouds of vapor, while the Smoky Mountains, like faint shadows, skirted the distant horizon. After inscribing "B. T. U. '71" in the soft rock, I took a peak opposite west, and saw the "Race Path"—huge strata projecting almost perpendicularly above the surface of the mountain, and forming an enclosure resembling a race path.

After examining the immense iron deposits near Mr. Carey's, and drinking of the excellent sulphur spring, the party returned, thoroughly tired out, to their lodgings at the house of "mine host," Ben Wheeler, Esq.

In Cross Mountain, west of Careyville, the coal is almost inexhaustible. From twelve to fifteen beds lie one above the other. The formation is 2,100 feet thick. These coal beds were formed when all this country was a level plain. Neither the Rocky Mountains nor the Appalachians were then in existence; the great wrinkling of the earth's crust, or the upheavals by which these mountains were formed had not then occurred. At first almost the entire North American continent was submerged, and, as it rose to the surface of the ocean, the waves dashed about the shallow places, and wore the little bits of quartz into round pebbles, and then heaped them up in great banks of sand, which solidified and formed a conglomerate sandstone. By this time the crust was being formed, the sea rolled back, and the earth was covered with dense jungles of vegetation. The atmosphere was loaded with carbonic acid and vapor, and a high temperature prevailed all over the globe—even in the Arctic regions—so this age was noted for the great luxuriance of its vegetation, such as has occurred in no age before or since. Our rivers did not then exist, hence there was an imperfect drainage, and the water collected in immense lagoons, and vast swamps were formed. In these great quantities of vegetable matter collected

and partly decomposed under the water, and thus formed a seam of coal. The land sunk and the ocean again swept over it, and formed another stratum of sandstone or deposited a layer of mud, which hardened into a stratum of shale. Then there was another elevation of the land, and vegetation sprang up, and another coal bed was formed. This process was repeated until all the coal beds were formed. The coal plants were mostly without flowers. Man, birds and mammal were not then created, and no sound was heard in the vast forests save the croaking of the Batrachian frog and hum of insects.

In after ages, the great upheavals came. The earth cracked and shrank, and its crust wrinkled, cracked and folded up, and our mountains and ridges were formed by some parts being elevated while others were depressed. The coal beds of Careyville and Coal Creek, for the most part, resisted the pressure and maintained their position; hence they lie nearly horizontally. The Cumberland table lands did the same, but Walden's Ridge is an upheaval, as can be seen by the dip of the strata.

The class returned on Saturday, and, in the language of one of the minor poets, would exclaim:

"O glorious time we seniors had,  
Out geologizin'—  
Seein' how the world was made!  
Ain't it awful 'prizin'?"  
How they put the layers down,  
One on top o' 't' other,  
Spreadin' in the mud and leaves;  
What amazin' bother!" STUDENT.

**Everybody Knows Us.**

Some of our merchants say that it is no use for them to advertise, that they have been in one place of business all their lives and everybody knows them. They seem to forget to take into consideration that our country is increasing in population nearly forty per cent. every ten years, and no matter how old the place may be, there are constant changes taking place—some move to other parts and strangers fill their places.

In this age of the world, unless the name of a business firm is kept constantly before the public, some new firms may start up, and, by judicious advertising, in a very short time take the places of the older ones, and the latter rust out, as it were, and be forgotten. Keep your business before the public. No man ever lost money by judicious advertising.

**Trade and Traffic.**

Horace Greeley says: "One million families are trying to live by selling liquors, tobacco, candy, &c., in our cities, who could be spared therefrom without the slightest public detriment, and if these were transferred to the soil, and set to growing grain, meat, wool, &c., or employed in smelting the metals or weaving the fabrics for which we are still running into debt in Europe, our country would increase its wealth at least twice as fast as now, and there would be far less complaint of 'dull trade' and 'hard times'."

**Correct Phraseology.**

Gail Hamilton has a funny way of putting the old, old maxim of  
"Every gray goose, or soon or late,  
Finds some poor gander for a mate."  
In ornate, Boston phraseology, she thus renders that sentiment: "A molecule of oxygen roaming lonely through space, seeking other faces, but finding none, all of a sudden, in some hidden nook, descends a molecule of hydrogen, when lo! there is a rush and an embrace, and there is neither any more oxygen nor hydrogen, but a diamond drop of dew reposing on the white bosom of the lily." See what it is to have a Boston education!

**CLOSING CRACKS IN STOVES.**—It may be convenient to know a ready method of closing up cracks, which are not uncommon in cast-iron stoves; and we are assured that the following receipt is a reliable one:

Good wood ashes are to be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is added the same quantity of clay, finely pulverized, together with a little salt. The mixture is to be moistened with water enough to make a paste, and the crack of the stove filled with it. This cement does not peel off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being heated. The stove must be cool when the application is made.

The same substance may be used in setting in the plates of a stove, or in fitting stove pipes, serving to render all the joints perfectly tight.

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Feb 15, 1871-dw

**J. M. THORNBURGH, CHAS. D. MCGUFFEY,**

**THORNBURGH & MCGUFFEY,**

**Attorneys at Law,**

KNOXVILLE, TENN.  
Practice in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of Knox and neighboring counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Knoxville.  
Collections made at all points in East Tennessee.  
Jan14-tf

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JOEL A. BATTLE.

It will be seen from the above that I have leased the Battle House to General Battle. In retiring from the position which I have occupied for several years in this city, I desire to tender my thanks and kind wishes to old friends, and to earnestly entreat a continuation of their patronage to my successor, as one who will make their stay with him comfortable in every respect.  
Jan14-tf-cw

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